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By-Craig, Gregory W.; And Others

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Surveys conducted in Minneapolis and Saint Paul, Minnesota, dealing with housing problems of urban Indians are reviewed in this report. Housing conditions, Indian attitudes toward urban housing and the community, family characteristics, and deficiencies in housing agencies are discussed. The surveys strongly indicate that Indians want better housing. When the Indians' desires for better housing are held up due to inadequacies and incompetencies in housing and related agencies, the compounding of a grave social problem results. Nine suggestions for action on better housing are offered. It is concluded that an Indian public which is sophisticated in housing matters, and which has been able to retain the devoted and effective involvement of Indian professionals and politicians can go a long way toward identifying and resolving metropolitan housing needs. Information and an effective action program to change housing conditions for urban Indians is needed. Tables depicting the results of the surveys are included in the appendix. (SW)

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INDIAN HOUSING

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by

Gregory W. Craig

Arthur M. Harkins

and

Richard G. Woods

Training Center for

Community Programs

University of Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minnesota

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INTRODUCTION

According to a 1968 study of Indian housing conducted by the Minneapolis League of Women Voters under the technical direction of the University of Minnesota Training Center for Community Programs,[1] the present urban Indian housing situation is "not much different from that reported in a study of Minneapolis Indians published twelve years ago." The League-TCCP report quoted a portion of that study as follows:

> The gravest threat to Indians' health and welfare is found in the terrible housing situation which confronts many newcomers when they arrive in the city....the most inadequate (of the basic physical requirements) for Minneapolis Indians is shelter and... without safe, hygienic and comfortable housing there can be no satisfactory solution to the health problems (mental and physical) of the Indian in our midst.[2]

The League-TCCP report goes on to cite this 1956 report which "described how sixteen Indian persons of all ages, including infants, were found huddled in one unventilated attic room with no furnishings except an electric plate, blankets and clothing." The major findings of the League-TCCP report may be summarized briefly for those who have not had an opportunity to read the study:

1. "A City Planning Department official views present Indian housing as the worst housing in the worst neighborhoods in the city." However, with urban renewal slated for the neighborhoods containing most Indians, dramatic changes can be expected in the next few years. "Whether Indians will be included, and will include themselves, in the planning for these changes and will remain in these areas in improved surroundings remains to be seen."

2. "One reason for poor Indian housing is overcrowding, some of which seems to be due to an Indian philosophy that even distant relatives are part of the family and should be taken into the household. "This practice makes household budgeting difficult for the Indian, even when he is motivated to budget his expenses; it may also cause unpleasantness with the landlord. On the other hand, Indians seldom request repairs, and put up with really deplorable conditions without complaining."

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1. Indians in Minneapolis. LWV-TCCP Publication. Minneapolis, Minnesota: April, 1968. pp. 55-62.
2. The Minnesota Indian in Minneapolis. Report of the Minneapolis Community Welfare Council, 1956.

3. "Generally, even poor city housing is an improvement over housing conditions on the reservations, and an Indian homemaker may not only be severely limited in funds but may have had little experience in keeping up a house."

4. "Although the Welfare Department and the Citizens Community Centers have some home management aides on their staffs, many more are needed, especially if they are Indians..."

5. Some experts note that Indians perceive a house primarily as a shelter and as a place to store things out of the weather. Consequently, there is seldom any vying to build a bigger house than one's neighbor.

6. Agencies working with Indians say there are many landlords who won't rent to Indians; the landlords reply that the reason is that Indians overcrowd the housing and don't take care of it.

7. Citizens Community Centers and the BIA assist Indians requesting housing, and the BIA finds housing for Indians brought to the Twin Cities for vocational training or jobs, and places these persons or families in rented apartments, homes or public housing.

8. A BIA home purchase program in Minneapolis is being effectively carried out for Indian families.

9. There appear to be relatively few Indians in public housing. It appears that the "one year's residence in Minneapolis" requirement to get into public housing works a hardship on mobile Indian families.

10. The LWV-TCCP report concluded, "The best and most permanent solution to housing problems would be, of course, to provide better education and jobs for Indians."

1968 CRAIG SURVEY

At about the same time the League-TCCP report was published, one of the authors of this report was conducting his own survey of Indian housing in Minneapolis. The survey, which was conducted through the period of July 26 to October 31 1968, was carried out in the areas of greatest Indian population density in inner-city Minneapolis. During the course of this survey a total of about four hundred persons were sampled. The Craig survey, while"far from complete in its scope," is reported in the hope that it will be of some use in the development of better

housing for urban Indians. The Craig survey and the survey of the Minneapolis Indian Housing Committee form the bulk of this report.

The Craig survey provides a partial listing of Federal, State, local, and private agencies concerned with Indian housing in the city of Minneapolis:

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Office of Economic Opportunity
Federal Housing Administration
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Department of Housing and Urban Development
National Commission Against Discrimination in Housing
Twin Cities Metropolitan Planning Commission
Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority
Minneapolis Division of Public Relief
Minnesota Department of Public Welfare
Mennepin County Welfare Department
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe
Upper Midwest Indian Center
Minnesota State Indian Commission
Minneapolis Planning Department
United Church Committee on Indian Work
University of Minnesota
Citizens Community Center, Inc.
Community Information and Referral Service
Board of Relations
Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS

The Craig report listed the following conditions faced by urban Indians late last summer and early in the fall:

Families were found to be living in multiple dwellings (4- or 6-plex), single and double family dwellings, sleeping rooms, and various sized apartments	100%
Dwellings surveyed were found to be substandard	72%
Broken or inoperative doors	36%
Broken plaster, light fixtures inoperative, and broken steps inside and out	75%

One useable emergency exit in multiple family dwelling	47%
Absence of fire extinguishers or other means to combat fire in multiple family dwellings	82%
One or more relatives living in the same family unit in addition to the immediate family	63%
Minimal amount of furniture for family use	68%
Up to five children sleeping in the same bed	26%
Average of 3.5 people to a room	71%
Problems of refrigeration for food preservation, in some cases requiring the use of window sills to store perishable foods	31%
Rental variations of $55 to $135 per month (average, $82 per month)	100%

No attempt was made to survey theincomes of these families, however from unstructured interviews it was determined that the following income sources were of greatest importance: direct relief, AFDC, wages, veteran's pensions, social security, miscellaneous Federal, State or local assistance, aid from private sources (churches, social organizations, etc.).

ATTITUDES TOWARD URBAN HOUSING

A small number of Indians (12%) who have moved to Minneapolis from the reservation report that their present housing is better than it was "back home." Even though they were living in very substandard reservation housing, their urban housing situation was regarded as an increment over their reservation housing. However, the largest number of persons interviewed (68%) varied from indifference to

their present housing to very obvious anger and frustration to being forced to live in the dwellings available to them. A strong component of perceived discrimination against Indians was present: many of these Indians felt that other landlords had turned them down because of their Indianness and had thereby deprived them of opportunities to secure better housing. Over half of the Indian people interviewed expressed disappointment, anger, bitterness and anxiety in various degrees over their present housing situation.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Of the dwellings surveyed, 75% were judged to need exterior repairs. This ranged from a small number of houses needing only minor repairs to a large number in which major exterior work was required. Of the units examined 71% needed major interior repairs, and 8% needed minor interior repairs (painting, minor plastering, minor plumbing, etc.)

INDIAN ATTITUDES TOWARD THE COMMUNITY

In all age groups interviewed a particularly deep-set resentment toward the Federal government, and particularly the Bureau of Indian Affairs, was in evidence. This same resentment and feeling of distrust was further projected against most white people. The list of reasons selected from Indian respondents is too numerous to list in this report, but perhaps the terms resentment and hostility are adequate to encompass most of the emotional content of Indian ill-will toward whites and major society institutions. The same feelings of resentment and hostility are extended to the Minneapolis Negro population. Although Indians in Minnesota may outnumber Minnesota Negroes, most Indians still feel that a disproportionate amount of social improvement funds and other recognitions have been Negro-oriented. This belief, coupled with a strong disapproval of many

tactics employed by Negroes to promote social gains for themselves has resulted in periodic clashes between Indian and black leaders over several issues in the recent past. These clashes and the issues that surround them will be discussed in greater detail at a later point in this report.

MINNEAPOLIS INDIAN AGE CATEGORIES

The Craig survey proposed that three distinct age groups with different behavioral patterns and different histories may be identified for Minneapolis Indians. They are:

First generation: Born and raised on the reservation, these Indians have lived in the city less than five years. Their average age is about 50 or older. Indian beliefs and cultural traits are dominant. These individuals make frequent trips to the reservation, accompanied by their children. Quite often they may return to stay after three or four years. Most of the people in this group tend to become lonesome for the familiar sights of home, old friends, and familiar experiences. They find that life in the city and its alien culture is a traumatic experience, and exists across an intercultural gulf separating two ways of life too different to join together.

Second generation: This group is comprised of individuals born on the reservation and resident there until middle or late adolescense. Many in this group have served in the armed forces and have been exposed to a wider part of the world. Others may be part of the BIA's relocation program. Perhaps three quarters of this group still retain some degree of reservation contact (such as friendly visits, attending tribal elections, hunting, wild ricing, and so forth). Although members of this group will probably live most of their lives in the city, they still retain to a large extent certain Indian values and culture traits. Many of them harbor indifference and resentment towards the urban society about them. They prefer to live in communities or areas that are predominantly Indian in population. They would rather shop in stores that are frequented by other Indians, and like to engage in social behavior in bars, neighborhood houses, parks and playgrounds, churches, and other places where many Indians also tend to gather. Culturally, this group has one foot in the reservation and one foot in the urban community. Consequently, their social position leads in very many cases to frustration and defensiveness, for a history of dual residency raises severe identity problems. Many feel neither Indian nor white. This group is afflicted by poor employment habits, menial types of employment, direct and subtle discrimination, lack of familiarity with the major institu-

tions of the urban society, and a profitless relationship with major urban institutions that have formal responsibilities for serving urban Indians.

Third generation: This group consists of urban Indians who were born and raised in Minneapolis. They are the youngest in age of the three groups and have had the least amount of contact with the reservation--in some cases, no contact at all. The Craig survey concluded that this group is the most confused of all. They haven't the Indian(or reservation)background, little or no cultural acquisitions comparable to the two older groups, are unable to speak or understand the Indian language when spoken by others, must usually attend public schools in which textbooks and teacher behavior either ignore the Indian heritage or misrepresent it, and come in contact on a daily basis with mass media which tend to negatively stereotype Indians, both past and present. These young people experience the greatest cross-cultural pressures and identity crises of all. Some of these young people turn away from their own families only to be further confused by rejections from white society. Their understanding of the marginal nature of their existence is incomplete and in some cases nonexistent. Only recently have some of these young Indians banded together to gain some personal and group identity. Classes in Indian history, language,arts and crafts, and Federal-Indian relations have been formed in some Indian and non-Indian organizations. Among other effects, these efforts to identify the self have resulted in the reestablishment of contact with relatives on reservations and in rural Indian communities. While the Minnesota Indians have tended in general to exhibit a noncompetitive relationship to the larger society, these young urban Indians have shown a distinct break with this tradition. Signs of militancy and aggressiveness have been noted by both Indian and non-Indian observers. Some of these young Indians are strengthened by the expressed feeling of some Indian adults that, while many other Indians do not openly say so, the future of the Minnesota Indian is really bound up in its young people, and the directions in which they choose to go.

TWIN CITIES INTERTRIBAL INDIAN HOUSING COMMITTEE SURVEY

Tribal membership

During 1967, a survey was conducted under Indian leadership to determine the characteristics of present Indian housing and the attitudes of Indians toward existing and desired housing. Most of these Indians were Chippewa, Sioux and Winnebago as the chart below indicates (include Algonquinn and Pembina in the Chippewa category):

TRIBE	N	%
NA	28	18.7
Chippewa	64	42.7
Winnebago	12	8.0
Sioux	29	19.3
Seneca	1	0.7
Pembina	15	10.0
Algonquin	1	0.7

FAMILY SIZE

Family size in the Indian population sampled (in Minneapolis, 100; in St. Paul, 50) ranged to a maximum of 13 members. In over half (57%) of the families contacted the number of members ranged from one to five. Nearly two in five (37%) of the families contacted ranged in size from 6 through 13. (About 17% of the families contacted had no telephone.)

FAMILY INCOME

The survey did not gather enough information on the source of family income to make a complete description possible here. However, the survey did find that most of the families interviewed earned under $6,000 per year. About 5% earned from $6,000 to $6,999, about 3% from$7,000 to $7,999, and a little over one percent each for the ranges $8,000 to $8,999 and $9,000 to $9,999. Thus, the figures suggest for the family sizes of this population an overwhelming tendency to exist near or below adjusted government poverty line figures that slide upward with increasing family size.

RENT PAYMENT PER MONTH

The following chart indicates the rent payments of the families interviewed.

Overwhelmingly, the figures range from about $40 per month to about $89 per month. Since most of the population interviewed was living in the inner-city areas of St. Paul and Minneapolis, the quality of housing at these rent prices would have to be low.

AMOUNT OF RENT NOW PAYING PER MONTH PAYING	N	%
NA	11	7.3
$30-39	2	1.3
$40-49	10	6.7
$50-59	20	13.3
$60-69	21	14.0
$70-79	26	17.3
$80-89	28	18.7
$90-99	12	8.0
$100-109	8	5.3
$110-119	5	3.3
$120-130	7	4.7
	150	99.9

PREFERENCES IN HOUSING

As the table shows, single family dwellings are the most preferred by St. Paul and Minneapolis Indians.

KIND OF BUILDING PREFERRED	N	%
NA	5	3.3
Single dwelling	96	64.0
Apartment	22	14.7
Duplex	27	18.0
	150	100.0

While many reasons for preferring to move are given, the most frequently mentioned item is that the present habitat is too small (13%). Many other reasons were recorded by the survey and are listed below.

DISLIKE ABOUT PRESENT HOME AND WOULD LIKE TO MOVE	N	%
NA	62	41.3
Heating system is not good	7	4.7
Heating bill is too high	2	1.3
Lack of privacy	2	1.3
Too much traffic noise	0	0.0
Not enough yard for kids	7	4.7
Old fashioned	3	2.0
Want to go back to former place	1	0.7
Rent is too high	10	6.7
Poor flooring	1	0.7
Prefer larger one	6	4.0
No basement	2	1.3
No parking space	3	0.0
Want to own one	3	2.0
The building will be demolished soon	4	2.7
Move to a new place	2	1.3
Careless landlord	4	2.7
Lack of laundry facilities	1	0.7
Too big	1	0.7
Don't like neighbors	4	2.6
Too far from school (for children)	1	0.7
Too old	4	2.6
No fire escape	0	0.0
Too small	20	13.3
It will be sold soon	1	0.7
Don't like to live in an apartment	2	1.3
	150	100.0

LOCATION PREFERRED

Most Minneapolis Indians interviewed (55%) would prefer to relocate in areas south of inner-city Minneapolis. St. Paul Indians would prefer to relocate in the

White Bear area (16%),or the West St. Paul area (18%). Indians in both communities mentioned other locations as well as these. For example, 7% of Minneapolis Indians interviewed preferred to live in North Minneapolis, while 2% of the St. Paul Indians interviewed preferred to live in Maplewood.

AGE OF PRESENT DWELLING

For both Minneapolis and St. Paul Indians, the likelihood is that their present dwelling is 50 to 99 years of age (39%). Fully 50% of the St. Paul Indians interviewed lived in dwellings 50 to 99 years old, while 34% of the Minneapolis Indians interviewed lived in dwellings 50 to 99 years old.

AMOUNT OF RENT WILLING TO PAY

The following chart shows the amount of rent that Minneapolis and St. Paul Indians interviewed in the survey indicated they would be willing to pay for better housing.

RENT PER MONTH WILLING TO PAY (Minneapolis)	N	%
NA	43	43.0
$40	1	1.0
$50	3	3.0
$60	4	4.0
$70	15	15.0
$80	9	9.0
$90	14	14.0
$100	6	6.0
$110	4	4.0
$120	1	1.0
	100	100.0

RENT PER MONTH WILLING TO PAY (St. Paul)	N	%
NA	19	38.0
$20	1	2.0
$40	2	4.0
$50	2	4.0
$60	7	14.0
$70	9	18.0
$80	7	14.0
$90	1	2.0
$100	1	2.0
$120	1	2.0
	150	150.0

RENT PER MONTH WILLING TO PAY (Minneapolis and St. Paul combined)	N	%
NA	62	41.3
$20	1	0.7
$40	3	2.0
$50	5	3.3
$60	11	7.3
$70	24	16.0
$80	16	10.7
$90	15	10.0
$100	7	4.7
$110	4	2.7
$120	2	1.3
	150	100.0

All in all, it appears that the amount of rent that Indians are willing to pay is not much higher than the amounts they currently pay for inferior dwellings.

ADEQUATE POLITICAL STRUCTURES FOR CHANGE

In a recent Training Center for Community Programs report entitled Attitudes of Minneapolis Agency Personnel Toward Urban Indians, three general considerations were advanced about the lack of adequate agency services for urban Indians:

> The problem of obtaining specific knowledge about urban Indians as this knowledge relates to the mission of the particular agency.
>
> The problem of putting this information to use and modifying the mission of the agency as this mission relates to urban Indians, including the problem of agency intransigence to change even when some agency personnel wish the agency to change in order to better complete its mission.
>
> The problem of inadequate knowledge and trust by Indians themselves of agencies, agency personnel, and agency missions, and the resulting inability to influence agancy change in the direction desired by Indians.

In this same report, the authors called for professional-level Indians to begin to work with agencies from both the "inside" and the "outside" for social change. The report stressed the need for professional level understanding of the nature and functions of service agencies with some role to play vis-a-vis the urban Indian. The report stressed that there could be no substitute for the sophisticated understanding of modern urban institutions by the populations that come under the influence of these institutions. The TCCP report suggested that informed Indian people wishing to work for agency change, especially those who wish to work from the "inside" in concert with those working from positions peripheral to agencies might follow four suggested guidelines. These guidelines were offered as some important elements of a cooperative social change scheme that would work not only from the position of the extra-agency critic but also from the position of the expert staff member or expert temporary consultant:

> Cooperative Indian-non-Indian determination of agency-related problems, with the assistance of professional-technical expertise from all available sources (including the agencies themselves).

Cooperative evaluation of the relative importance of the problem areas, and the suggestion of appropriate solutions.

Long-term commitment on the part of Indian people and agency personnel to effect necessary changes and to provide for the evaluation of change effort, according to community and agency criteria.

Establishment of a coalition group (or groups) of competent Indian and non-Indian people to program, direct, and evaluate the above.

SOCIAL CHANGE DELAYS AND INDIAN STRATEGIES

What has been called for above is rendered more important by understanding that a great many agency personnel wish to be of greater usefulness to the urban Indian. Their problem is that they do not know how, and the current situation offers little hope that persons will become available to assist them in the reasonably near future. There is a great potential within the Indian community to thoroughly and relevantly inform agency personnel about the various types of Indian life-styles in the urban area and how these life-styles seem to call for certain types of services. The agency personnel, given this kind of information, might then be in a position to attempt to more closely articulate their existing services with these needs. More importantly, perhaps, they would be in a position to receive continuous and clear feedback from Indians regarding the quality of these existing services and the suggestions for new services.

At the present time, however, a great deal of conflict exists within the Indian community regarding the nature of the larger urban community and how--or whether--urban Indians should articulate with the larger community. It is particularly undermining to the future development of effective Indian involvement in urban institutions when a particularly vocal segment of the Indian community denounces the functional values of sophistication and expertise in the initiation and management of institutional change. The value of the outside critic sensitively aware of the failings of agencies set up to serve the urban population, especially

urban Indians, is immeasurable. Without such criticism, there can be little likelihood of imaginative social change and little likelihood that others less courageous will be given an example to draw out their own misgivings. But a major problem in the evaluation, redirection, and management of agencies serving urban Indians occurs when those who have called for change then indict Indian participants in the change process as "traitors" or "sell-outs" to what is vaguely referred to as "the Indian way" or "one hundred per cent Indianness." As in the case of other agencies, this seems to be a problem with the relatively slow movement of change in the housing conditions of urban Indians in the Twin Cities. This problem cannot be solved by non-Indians. It is a problem which will be solved by urban Indians in their own way. But it should be recognized that delays in obtaining sustained, confident, and expert Indian assistance in the agencies concerned with housing will inevitably result in continued inadequate and irrelevant services.

MULTI RACIAL-AGENCY SETTINGS

A second difficulty that has been encountered often by urban Indians is the problem of working in bi- or tri-racial agency surroundings. It is especially difficult for many Indians to work with Afro-American people. At the present time, Indians interested in housing must work in multi-racial settings. Should an all-Indian Minneapolis or Twin Cities housing authority or the like develop, then the situation will be changed at least for that agency. Until that time, Indians interested in housing changes must inevitably find themselves working in agencies where Whites and Blacks are present. To date, little has been accomplished in the way of providing some kind of useful rationale for working with Afro-Americans. The authors are not suggesting here that the development of such a rationale is necessary or inevitable; they are suggesting that the pace of social change in the housing area will probably be slower until such a rational develops and is im-

plemented, or until an effective all-Indian housing agency is established.

OUT OF TOUCH WITH THE PEOPLE

The unpleasant and unnecessary housing in which urban Indians must live is today a fact of life. Presumably, all Indians in "leadership" positions or in professional human service roles recognize housing as a major urban Indian problem and wish to do something about it. The Indian man-in-the-street suffers from continued delays at the professional and leadership levels of his own population when problems in organization and cooperation occur. These delays occur in community and agency settings that are both Indian and non-Indian. No doubt there are good reasons for continued difficulties in obtaining adequate Indian inputs to the housing agencies. It is very likely that many of these delays can be attributed to non-Indian incompetence and insensitivity. Some delays, however, must be attributed to similar problems in Indian leadership and professional categories. In a basic way, it is the Indian who must rely upon himself to initiate and sustain effective changes in agency housing and related policies in order to bring to himself and to his people a quality of habitat that meets his own standards. For some Indians, the present housing--judged inferior by some others--may indeed be "adequate," or at least superior to housing once occupied on the reservation. But it is unlikely that any substantial number of urban Indians would prefer to return to either sub-standard urban housing or reservation housing when they have been able to experience roomy, clean, well-fixtured and appropriately located urban housing. When such housing is developed on the reservation it is sought after feverishly. It is probable that when such housing becomes available for Indians in the urban area there will be no difficulty in obtaining numbers of willing residents.

SETTLING DOWN TO ACTION

The surveys reported on here strongly indicate that Indians want better housing. When these desires for better housing--which are perfectly legitimate--are held up by incompetent or insensitive white bureaucrats in housing and related agencies, the compoinding of a grave social problem results. When non-whites compete with Indians for overly-large pieces of the housing "pie," they are compounding a grave social problem. When Indian professionals and politicians act to impede agency changes in housing and related areas, whether because of internal difficulties or inability to work with whites or other minorities, they do not act in the best interests of young Indian children and their parents, who desperately need new and adequate housing in a part of the Twin Cities area of their choosing.

A long history of white callousness toward racial minorities is behind us, and it is unfortunate that not all of that history is fully made. Yet, minorities are people subject to faults as well, and it is painfully obvious that in the arena of agency social change, progress has probably been slowed not only by white stupidity and intransigence, but by some uncontributive behavior on the part of minorities.

It is obvious that the Indian man-in-the-street wants better housing. To get that, he must demand of his own politicians and professionals as well as of non-Indian officials that the primary criterion of housing change be newer and better housing, not merely the counting of coup by one group against another or by one personality against another. Of course, one need not be Indian to slow social change by these competitive means. While such activities go on, consuming time and energy, the essentially uninformed and isolated Indian people continue to endure sub-standard housing against their desires, as the statistics in these pages indicate.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR ACTION ON BETTER HOUSING

Some specific suggestions may be of use to those Indians wishing to secure better housing for themselves:

1. Indian citizens' organizations can play a vital role in sponsoring detailed assessments of Indian housing needs, agitating for the establishment of Indian-focussed local neighborhood housing authorities, pressing for more sound policy on the part of the metropolitan housing authority, helping to interpret to the general public--as well as to the Indian population--the need for new housing measures, and helping their own people living in the inner city to become a functioning political part of the surrounding neighborhood.

2. Indians could seek out organizations not known to them which might have a special interest in housing. Some of these organizations are already listed in this report, but there are probably many others.

3. Indians could establish which of these organizations were working for the good of the community by a variety of means, and which were taking a narrow or unsupportive point of view. In order to establish such judgments, adequate criteria for decision-making would have to be established and followed.

4. To help ensure adequate judgment and decision-making criteria about organizational effectiveness in Indian housing, community-wide groups concerned with Indian housing would have to be formed. Such groups could determine which organizations were effective or ineffective regarding specifically Indian housing interests, and housing interests having a wider population base.

5. The question of effective response to surveys could be raised. Indians could reasonably ask whether comprehensive housing surveys, which have delineated both Indian and non-Indian housing needs, have been responded to in concrete and realistic ways from the viewpoints of Indian people.
6. Indian housing groups could ask whether Indians have been specifically invited to assist in housing planning by the metropolitan housing authority or other agencies interested in housing. Such Indian housing planners might ask a great number of salient questions of the metropolitan housing authority and other agencies. For example:

   a. Are there evidences of insufficient housing for urban Indians such as "doubling up," overcrowding, and so on?

   b. How many building permits for new housing units were issued during the past year that will affect Indians?

   c. For what types of housing were these permits issued? Are they the types of housing for which there is the greatest urban Indian need?

   d. When was the building code written? By whom was it enforced? Does it serve the best interests of Indians? Has the code been amended to keep it up to date?

   e. What agencies enforce regulations that pertain to the "hygiene" aspects of housing (such as light, air, ventilation, fire protection, plumbing and drainage, garbage and waste removal, structural provisions, etc.)? Are these agencies in close communication with the urban Indian community?

   f. What are the local estimates by various agencies of the number and types of new housing units needed annually for urban Indians during the foreseeable future?

7. Indian housing interest groups might also ask about <u>emergency services</u>. Can urgent housing problems that allow little time for proper responses be solved?

   a. Can landlord problems and eviction notices be handled on the spot by Indian interest groups and their individual and agency allies?

   b. Can emergency repairs be handled in acceptable time limits through the action of Indian interest groups and other agencies?

   c. Can relocation due to urban renewal, highway construction, or landlord eviction be handled by these same Indian and non-Indian groups?

   d. Can resource centers for the provision of timely and accurate information for Indian people with housing problems be established? (The role of Indian groups and their interested allies is obvious here.)

   e. Can a <u>concerted</u> survey of Indian housing needs be carried out in cooperation with the housing authority and other agencies, so that effective decisions can be made about urban Indian housing on the basis of sound information? Such a survey structure might lead to answers about the following basic problem areas:

      i. the condition of housing

      ii. the degree of overcrowding

      iii. the cost of housing

      iv. the availability and conditions of public housing

v. the effects of urban renewal, code enforecement, highway construction, zoning law changes, and other factors upon present and future housing

vi. the provision of more systematic information about housing vacancies and conditions for Indian people

vii. the extent and condition of neighborhood community facilities in particular areas

viii. the basic question of fair housing problems--the question of actual or alleged discrimination in the provision of housing--where urban American Indians are concerned.

8. Indian housing interest groups might also wish to consider a training program for preparing people to deal with the housing market. For example, the question, "What do Indian people need to know about urban housing?" might be effectively handled through a well-funded and properly operated training program. There are many, many specific items of information needed to answer this general question adequately, and a training program seems to be one way in which it might be answered for urban Indians seeking better housing.

9. Indian housing interest groups and other agencies might also be concerned with effective involvement of urban Indians in the housing decision-making process. A major concern might be to ensure that Indians are present on all committees and boards where decisions are made, <u>AND THAT THESE INDIANS REMAIN ON THESE COMMITTEES AND BOARDS FOR A SUFFICIENT PERIOD OF TIME TO ENSURE A GREATER LIKELIHOOD OF SUPPORT FOR INDIAN-ENDORSED SOLUTIONS TO INDIAN HOUSING NEEDS</u>. A corollary to this political and organizational technique might be to promote

Indian tenant organizations to combat misunderstanding and exploitation on the part of landlords and fellow non-Indian tenants, as well as to improve the conditions of house and neighborhood.

* * * * *

An Indian public which is sophisticated in housing matters, and which has been able to retain the devoted and effective involvement of Indian professionals and politicians can go a long way toward indentifying and resolving metropolitan housing needs. For this to occur, an upgrading of the general housing information level must take place, and this information must be combined with an effective action program to see that the information results in positively changed housing conditions for urban Indians. The gathering of such important information will not be easy, nor will the application of these facts to the daily grind of agency negotiations and change be a particular source of pleasure. But the informed and tenacious Indian person, working in cooperation with equally committed and enthusiastic fellow Indians can go a long way toward causing the Twin City urban Indian housing situation to alter in the best interests of Indians. This will especially be the case--even dramatically the case--if these Indians persist in their efforts to improve housing despite all discouragement and all temporary defeats. It is likely to be through the dogged, unflagging persistence of knowledgeable Indian citizens that the better housing goal sought by the Indian man in the street will finally be realized.

APPENDIX

INDIAN HOUSING SURVEY

MINNEAPOLIS ONLY
(N=100)

TELEPHONE	N	%
NA	31	31.0
Yes	47	47.0
No	22	22.0
	100	100.0

NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS	N	%
NA	5	5.0
1	10	10.0
2	7	7.0
3	11	11.0
4	14	14.0
5	17	17.0
6	9	9.0
7	9	9.0
8	7	7.0
9	4	4.0
10	3	3.0
11	1	1.0
12	2	2.0
13	1	1.0
	100	100.0

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA and no male children	26	26.0
1	30	30.0
2	27	27.0
3	8	8.0
4	6	6.0
5	2	2.0
6	1	1.0
	100	100.0

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA and no female children	38	38.0
1	20	20.0
2	18	18.0
3	9	9.0
4	5	5.0
5	9	9.0
6	1	1.0
	100	100.0

AGE OF FIRST MALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no male children	38	38.0
1 year	6	6.0
2 years	1	1.0
4 years	3	3.0
5 years	6	6.0
6 years	3	3.0
7 years	2	2.0
8 years	4	4.0
9 years	2	2.0
10 years	6	6.0
12 years	4	4.0
14 years	9	9.0
15 years	2	2.0
16 years	1	1.0
17 years	2	2.0
18 years	5	5.0
19 years	4	4.0
20 years	2	2.0
	100	100.0

AGE OF SECOND MALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no second male child	65	65.0
1 year	5	5.0
2 years	5	5.0
3 years	1	1.0
4 years	1	1.0
5 years	1	1.0
6 years	2	2.0
8 years	5	5.0
9 years	2	2.0
10 years	3	3.0
11 years	1	1.0
12 years	2	2.0
13 years	1	1.0
14 years	2	2.0
17 years	1	1.0
18 years	2	2.0
19 years	1	1.0
	100	100.0

AGE OF THIRD MALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no third male child	85	85.0
1 year	2	2.0
2 years	1	1.0
3 years	1	1.0
4 years	3	3.0
5 years	2	2.0
6 years	1	1.0
7 years	1	1.0
9 years	2	2.0
13 years	1	1.0
16 years	1	1.0
	100	100.0

AGE OF FOURTH MALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no fourth male child	91	91.0
1 year	3	3.0
2 years	1	1.0
3 years	3	3.0
4 years	1	1.0
10 years	1	1.0
	100	100.0

AGE OF FIFTH MALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no fifth male child	97	97.0
1 year	1	1.0
2 years	1	1.0
11 years	1	1.0
	100	100.0

AGE OF FIRST FEMALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no female children	48	48.0
1 year	1	1.0
2 years	6	6.0
3 years	2	2.0
4 years	2	2.0
5 years	4	4.0
6 years	2	2.0
7 years	3	3.0
8 years	2	2.0
9 years	3	3.0
10 years	5	5.0
11 years	1	1.0
12 years	2	2.0
14 years	3	3.0
15 years	1	1.0
16 years	7	7.0
17 years	3	3.0
18 years	1	1.0
19 years	1	1.0
21 years	1	1.0
23 years	1	1.0
25 years	1	1.0
	100	100.0

AGE OF SECOND FEMALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no second female child	66	66.0
1 year	1	1.0
2 years	5	5.0
3 years	3	3.0
5 years	3	3.0
6 years	2	2.0
7 years	2	2.0
9 years	3	3.0
10 years	1	1.0
11 years	1	1.0
12 years	1	1.0
13 years	3	3.0
14 years	5	5.0
15 years	1	1.0
16 years	1	1.0
21 years	2	2.0
	100	100.0

AGE OF THIRD FEMALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no third female child	79	79.0
1 year	1	1.0
2 years	2	2.0
3 years	3	3.0
4 years	2	2.0
6 years	1	1.0
7 years	1	1.0
8 years	2	2.0
9 years	1	1.0
11 years	2	2.0
12 years	4	4.0
13 years	1	1.0
19 years	1	1.0
	100	100.0

AGE OF FOURTH FEMALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no fourth female child	85	85.0
1 year	1	1.0
2 years	3	3.0
4 years	2	2.0
6 years	4	4.0
8 years	1	1.0
9 years	2	2.0
11 years	1	1.0
12 years	1	1.0
	100	100.0

AGE OF FIFTH FEMALE CHILD	N	%
NA and fifth female child	90	90.0
1 year	3	3.0
2 years	1	1.0
3 years	2	2.0
4 years	2	2.0
7 years	1	1.0
11 years	1	1.0
	100	100.0

AMOUNT OF RENT NOW PAYING	N	%
NA	9	9.0
$40-49	7	7.0
$50-59	10	10.0
$60-69	12	12.0
$70-79	18	18.0
$80-89	22	22.0
$90-99	9	9.0
$100-109	5	5.0
$110-119	5	5.0
$120-129	3	3.0
	100	100.0

INCOME NOT SPECIFIED	N	%
Not applicable	60	60.0
NA	28	28.0
Seasonal	2	2.0
Private duty	1	1.0
Vet's aid	1	1.0
ADC	7	7.0
Social Security	1	1.0
	100	100.0

ANNUAL INCOME	N	%
NA	-	-
1000-1999	40	40.0
2000-2999	6	6.0
3000-3999	16	16.0
4000-4999	16	16.0
5000-5999	14	14.0
6000-6999	4	4.0
7000-7999	2	2.0
8000-8999	-	-
9000-9999	2	2.0
	100	100.0

KIND OF BUILDING PREFERRED	N	%
NA	5	5.0
Single dwelling	55	55.0
Apartment	17	17.0
Duplex	23	23.0
	100	100.0

TRIBE	N	%
NA	24	24.0
Chippewa	56	56.0
Winnebago	4	4.0
Sioux	15	15.0
Seneca	1	1.0
	100	100.0

DISLIKE ABOUT PRESENT HOME AND WOULD LIKE TO MOVE	N	%
NA	46	46.0
Heating system is not good	7	7.0
Heating bill is too high	2	2.0
Lack of privacy	2	2.0
Too much traffic noise	-	-
Not enough yard for kids	3	3.0
Old fashioned	1	1.0
Want to go back to former place	1	1.0
Rent is too high	3	3.0
Poor flooring	1	1.0
Prefer larger one	5	5.0
No basement	2	2.0
No parking space	-	-
Want to own one	3	3.0
The building will be demolished soon	4	4.0
Move to a new place	1	1.0
Careless landlord	3	3.0
Lack of laundry facilities	1	1.0
Too big	1	1.0
Don't like neighbors	1	1.0
Too far from school (for children)	1	1.0
Too old	1	1.0
No fire escape	-	-
Too small	11	11.0
It will be sold soon	-	-
Don't like to live in an apartment	-	-
	100	100.0

LOCATION PREFERRED	N	%
NA	25	25.0
South of Mpls.	55	55.0
Southeast	1	1.0
New Brighton	1	1.0
Golden Valley area	1	1.0
North Mpls.	7	7.0
Northeast	4	4.0
Wayzata	1	1.0
Brooklyn	1	1.0
Close to town	1	1.0
Hopkins	2	2.0
East St. Paul	-	-
White Bear area St. Paul	-	-
West St. Paul	-	-
Grand Ave. area	-	-
Lexington	-	-
Selby-Dale area	-	-
Near Moline Lake	-	-
Roseville	-	-
Lincoln Ave	-	-
Midway	-	-
Hazel Park	-	-
Savage, Prior Lake	1	1.0
Maplewood	-	-
North St. Paul	-	-
Bloomington	-	-
	100	100.0

USE PUBLIC TRANSPORT	N	%
NA	8	8.0
Yes	60	60.0
No	32	32.0
	100	100.0

HAVE CAR	N	%
NA	8	8.0
Yes	48	48.0
No	44	44.0
	100	100.0

AGE OF PRESENT DWELLING	N	%
NA	47	47.0
1 year	1	1.0
30 years	3	3.0
35 years	7	7.0
40 years	7	7.0
45 years	1	1.0
50 years	16	16.0
60 years	6	6.0
65 years	2	2.0
70 years	1	1.0
75 years	2	2.0
80 years	6	6.0
90 years	1	1.0
	100	100.0

RENT PER MONTH WILLING TO PAY	N	%
NA	43	43.0
$40	1	1.0
$50	3	3.0
$60	4	4.0
$70	15	15.0
$80	9	9.0
$90	14	14.0
$100	6	6.0
$110	4	4.0
$120	1	1.0
	100	100.0

INDIAN HOUSING SURVEY

ST. PAUL ONLY

(N=50)

TELEPHONE	N	%
NA	16	32.0
Yes	31	62.0
No	3	6.0
	50	100.0

NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS	N	%
NA	3	6.0
1	2	4.0
2	5	10.0
3	8	16.0
4	5	10.0
5	7	14.0
6	5	10.0
7	5	10.0
8	5	10.0
9	3	6.0
11	2	4.0
	50	100.0

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA and no male children	12	24.0
1	11	22.0
2	12	24.0
3	7	14.0
4	5	10.0
5	2	4.0
6	1	2.0
	50	100.0

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA and no female children	19	38.0
1	9	18.0
2	11	22.0
3	5	10.0
4	5	10.0
5	1	2.0
	50	100.0

AGE OF FIRST MALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no male children	18	36.0
1 year	2	4.0
2 years	3	6.0
3 years	3	6.0
4 years	1	2.0
5 years	1	2.0
6 years	1	2.0
9 years	1	2.0
10 years	2	4.0
11 years	1	2.0
12 years	1	2.0
13 years	3	6.0
14 years	4	8.0
15 years	4	8.0
17 years	2	4.0
19 years	2	4.0
24 years	1	2.0
	50	100.0

AGE OF SECOND MALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no second male child	29	58.0
1 year	2	4.0
2 years	2	4.0
3 years	1	2.0
7 years	1	2.0
8 years	1	2.0
9 years	1	2.0
10 years	4	8.0
11 years	1	2.0
12 years	3	6.0
13 years	3	6.0
14 years	1	2.0
15 years	1	2.0
	50	100.0

AGE OF THIRD MALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no third male child	37	74.0
1 year	1	2.0
2 years	1	2.0
3 years	1	2.0
6 years	2	4.0
7 years	3	6.0
8 years	1	2.0
9 years	1	2.0
10 years	1	2.0
11 years	1	2.0
12 years	1	2.0
	50	100.0

AGE OF FOURTH MALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no fourth male child	44	88.0
1 year	1	2.0
2 years	1	2.0
4 years	1	2.0
5 years	2	4.0
9 years	1	2.0
	50	100.0

AGE OF FIFTH MALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no fifth male child	48	96.0
3 years	1	2.0
6 years	1	2.0
	50	100.0

AGE OF FIRST FEMALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no female children	26	52.0
1 year	2	4.0
3 years	1	2.0
4 years	1	2.0
7 years	3	6.0
8 years	1	2.0
10 years	1	2.0
11 years	1	2.0
12 years	1	2.0
13 years	2	4.0
14 years	2	4.0
15 years	3	6.0
16 years	3	6.0
17 years	2	4.0
18 years	1	2.0
	50	100.0

AGE OF SECOND FEMALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no second female child	31	62.0
1 year	1	2.0
3 years	1	2.0
6 years	2	4.0
7 years	1	2.0
8 years	3	6.0
9 years	2	4.0
10 years	3	6.0
11 years	1	2.0
12 years	2	4.0
13 years	1	2.0
14 years	1	2.0
15 years	1	2.0
	50	100.0

AGE OF THIRD FEMALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no third female child	41	82.0
3 years	1	2.0
4 years	2	4.0
5 years	1	2.0
6 years	2	4.0
7 years	1	2.0
8 years	1	2.0
10 years	1	2.0
	50	100.0

AGE OF FOURTH FEMALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no fourth female child	46	92.0
3 years	2	4.0
5 years	2	4.0
	50	100.0

AGE OF FIFTH FEMALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no fifth female child	50	100.0

AMOUNT OF RENT NOW PAYING PER MONTH	N	%
NA	2	4.0
$30-39	2	4.0
$40-49	3	6.0
$50-59	10	20.0
$60-69	9	18.0
$70-79	8	16.0
$80-89	6	12.0
$90-99	3	6.0
$100-109	3	6.0
$110-119	0	0.0
$120-129	4	8.0
	50	100.0

INCOME NOT SPECIFIED	N	%
Not applicable	45	90.0
NA	3	6.0
Seasonal	1	2.0
ADC	1	2.0
	50	100.0

ANNUAL INCOME	N	%
$1000-1999	9	18.0
$2000-2999	9	18.0
$3000-3999	9	18.0
$4000-4999	7	14.0
$5000-5999	8	16.0
$6000-6999	4	8.0
$7000-7999	2	4.0
$8000-8999	2	4.0
	50	100.0

KIND OF BUILDING PREFERRED	N	%
NA	0	0.0
Single dwelling	41	82.0
Apartment	5	10.0
Duplex	4	8.0
	50	100.0

TRIBE	N	%
NA	4	8.0
Chippewa	8	16.0
Winnebago	8	16.0
Sioux	14	28.0
Seneca	15	30.0
Pembina	1	2.0
	50	100.0

DISLIKE ABOUT PRESENT HOME AND WOULD LIKE TO MOVE	N	%
NA	16	32.0
Heating system is not good	-	-
Heating bill is too high	-	-
Lack of privacy	-	-
Too much traffic noise	-	-
Not enough yard for kids	4	8.0
Old fashioned	2	4.0
Want to go back to former place	-	-
Rent is too high	7	14.0
Poor flooring	-	-
Prefer larger one	1	2.0
No basement	-	-
No parking space	-	-
Want to own one	-	-
The building will be demolished soon	-	-
Move to a new place	1	2.0
Careless landlord	1	2.0
Lack of laundry facilities	-	-
Too big	-	-
Don't like neighbors	3	6.0
Too far from the school (for children)	-	-
Too old	3	6.0
No fire escape	-	-
Too small	9	18.0
It will be sold soon	1	2.0
Don't like to live in an apartment	2	4.0
	50	100.0

LOCATION PREFERRED	N	%
NA	14	28.0
South of Mpls.	2	4.0
Southeast	-	-
New Brighton	-	-
Golden Valley area	-	-
North Mpls.	-	-
Northeast	-	-
Wayzata	-	-
Brooklyn	-	-
Close to town	1	2.0
Hopkins	-	-
East St. Paul	2	4.0
White Bear area St. Paul	8	16.0
West St. Paul	9	18.0
Grand Ave. area	1	2.0
Lexington	2	4.0
Selby-Dale area	1	2.0
Near Moline Lake	1	2.0
Roseville	1	2.0
Lincoln Ave	1	2.0
Midway	1	2.0
Hazel Park	1	2.0
Savage, Prior Lake	-	-
Maplewood	1	2.0
North St. Paul	3	6.0
Bloomington	1	2.0
	50	100.0

USE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	N	%
NA	-	-
Yes	25	50.0
No	25	50.0
	50	100.0

HAVE CAR	N	%
NA	-	-
Yes	40	80.0
No	10	20.0
	50	100.0

AGE OF PRESENT DWELLING	N	%
NA	22	44.0
9 years	1	2.0
20 years	1	2.0
40 years	1	2.0
50 years	6	12.0
60 years	1	2.0
65 years	1	2.0
70 years	1	2.0
75 years	6	12.0
80 years	2	4.0
90 years	2	4.0
99 years	6	12.0
	50	100.0

RENT PER MONTH WILLING TO PAY	N	%
NA	19	38.0
$20	1	2.0
$40	2	4.0
$50	2	4.0
$60	7	14.0
$70	9	18.0
$80	7	14.0
$90	1	2.0
$100	1	2.0
$120	1	2.0
	50	100.0

INDIAN HOUSING SURVEY

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL COMBINED

(N=150)

TELEPHONE	N	%
NA	47	31.3
Yes	78	52.0
No	25	16.7
	150	100.0

ADDRESS	N	%
Minneapolis	100	66.7
St.Paul	50	33.3
	150	100.0

NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS	N	%
NA	8	5.3
1	12	8.0
2	12	8.0
3	19	12.7
4	19	12.7
5	24	16.0
6	14	9.3
7	14	9.3
8	12	8.0
9	7	4.7
10	5	3.3
11	1	0.7
12	2	1.3
13	1	0.7
	150	100.0

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA and no male children	38	25.3
1	41	27.3
2	39	26.0
3	15	10.0
4	11	7.3
5	4	2.7
6	2	1.3
	150	99.9

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA and no female children	57	38.0
1	29	19.3
2	29	19.3
3	14	9.3
4	10	6.7
5	10	6.7
6	1	0.7
	150	100.0

AGE OF FIRST MALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no male children	56	37.3
1 year	8	5.3
2 years	4	2.7
3 years	3	2.0
4 years	4	2.7
5 years	7	4.7
6 years	4	2.7
7 years	2	1.3
8 years	4	2.7
9 years	3	2.0
10 years	8	5.3
11 years	1	0.7
12 years	5	3.3
13 years	3	2.0
14 years	13	8.7
15 years	6	4.0
16 years	1	0.7
17 years	4	2.7
18 years	5	3.3
19 years	6	4.0
20 years	2	1.3
24 years	1	0.7
	150	100.1

AGE OF SECOND MALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no second male child	94	62.6
1 year	7	4.7
2 years	7	4.7
3 years	2	1.3
4 years	1	0.7
5 years	1	0.7
6 years	2	1.3
7 years	1	0.7
8 years	6	4.0
9 years	3	2.0
10 years	7	4.7
11 years	2	1.3
12 years	5	3.3
13 years	4	2.7
14 years	3	2.0
15 years	1	0.7
17 years	1	0.7
18 years	2	1.3
19 years	1	0.7
	150	100.1

AGE OF THIRD MALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no third male child	122	81.3
1 year	3	2.0
2 years	2	1.3
3 years	2	1.3
4 years	3	2.0
5 years	2	1.3
6 years	3	2.0
7 years	4	2.7
8 years	1	0.7
9 years	3	2.0
10 years	1	0.7
11 years	1	0.7
12 years	1	0.7
13 years	1	0.7
16 years	1	0.7
	150	100.1

AGE OF FOURTH MALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no fourth male child	135	90.0
1 year	4	2.7
2 years	2	1.3
3 years	3	2.0
4 years	2	1.3
5 years	2	1.3
9 years	1	0.7
10 years	1	0.7
	150	100.0

AGE OF FIFTH MALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no fifth male child	145	96.6
1 year	1	0.7
2 years	1	0.7
3 years	1	0.7
6 years	1	0.7
11 years	1	0.7
	150	100.1

AGE OF FIRST FEMALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no female children	74	49.3
1 year	3	2.0
2 years	6	4.0
3 years	3	2.0
4 years	3	2.0
5 years	4	2.7
6 years	2	1.3
7 years	6	4.0
8 years	3	2.0
9 years	3	2.0
10 years	6	4.0
11 years	2	1.3
12 years	3	2.0
13 years	2	1.3
14 years	5	3.3
15 years	4	2.7
16 years	10	6.7
17 years	5	3.3
18 years	2	1.3
19 years	1	0.7
21 years	1	0.7
23 years	1	0.7
25 years	1	0.7
	150	99.9

AGE OF SECOND FEMALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no second female child	97	64.7
1 year	2	1.3
2 years	5	3.3
3 years	4	2.7
5 years	3	2.0
6 years	4	2.7
7 years	3	2.0
8 years	3	2.0
9 years	5	3.3
10 years	4	2.7
11 years	2	1.3
12 years	3	2.0
13 years	4	2.7
14 years	6	4.0
15 years	2	1.3
16 years	1	0.7
21 years	2	1.3
	150	100.0

AGE OF THIRD FEMALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no third female child	120	80.0
1 year	1	0.7
2 years	2	1.3
3 years	4	2.7
4 years	4	2.7
5 years	1	0.7
6 years	3	2.0
7 years	2	1.3
8 years	3	2.0
9 years	1	0.7
10 years	1	0.7
11 years	2	1.3
12 years	4	2.7
13 years	1	0.7
19 years	1	0.7
	150	99.9

AGE OF FOURTH FEMALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no fourth female child	131	87.3
1 year	1	0.7
2 years	3	2.0
3 years	2	1.3
4 years	2	1.3
5 years	2	1.3
6 years	4	2.7
8 years	1	0.7
9 years	2	1.3
11 years	1	0.7
12 years	1	0.7
	150	100.0

AGE OF FIFTH FEMALE CHILD	N	%
NA and no fifth female child	140	93.3
1 year	3	2.0
2 years	1	0.7
3 years	2	1.3
4 years	2	1.3
7 years	1	0.7
10 years	1	0.7
	150	100.0

AMOUNT OF RENT NOW PAYING PER MONTH	N	%
NA	11	7.3
$30-39	2	1.3
$40-49	10	6.7
$50-59	20	13.3
$60-69	21	14.0
$70-79	26	17.3
$80-89	28	18.7
$90-99	12	8.0
$100-109	8	5.3
$110-119	5	3.3
$120-130	7	4.7
	150	99.9

INCOME NOT SPECIFIED	N	%
Not applicable	105	70.0
NA	31	20.7
Seasonal	3	2.0
Private duty	1	0.7
Vet's aid	1	0.7
ADC	8	5.3
Social Security	1	0.7
	150	100.1

ANNUAL INCOME	N	%
NA	41	27.3
$1000-1999	8	5.3
$2000-2999	15	10.0
$3000-3999	25	16.7
$4000-4999	23	15.3
$5000-5999	22	14.7
$6000-6999	8	5.3
$7000-7999	4	2.7
$8000-8999	2	1.3
$9000-9999	2	1.3
	150	99.9

KIND OF BUILDING PREFERRED	N	%
NA	5	3.3
Single dwelling	96	64.0
Apartment	22	14.7
Duplex	27	18.0
	150	100.0

TRIBE	N	%
NA	28	18.7
Chippewa	64	42.7
Winnebago	12	8.0
Sioux	29	19.3
Seneca	1	0.7
Pembina	15	10.0
Algonquin	1	0.7
	150	100.1

DISLIKE ABOUT PRESENT HOME AND WOULD LIKE TO MOVE

	N	%
NA	62	41.3
Heating system is not good	7	4.7
Heating bill is too high	2	1.3
Lack of privacy	2	1.3
Too much traffic noise	--	-
Not enough yard for kids	7	4.7
Old fashioned	3	2.0
Want to go back to former place	1	0.7
Rent is too high	10	6.7
Poor flooring	1	0.7
Prefer larger one	6	4.0
No basement	2	1.3
No parking space	-	-
Want to own one	3	2.0
The building will be demolished soon	4	2.7
Move to a new place	2	1.3
Careless landlord	4	2.7
Lack of laundry facilities	1	0.7
Too big	1	0.7
Don't like neighbors	4	2.6
Too far from school (for children)	1	0.7
Too old	4	2.6
No fire escape	-	-
Too small	20	13.3
It will be sold soon	1	0.7
Don't like to live in an apartment	2	1.3
	150	100.0

LOCATION PREFERRED

	N	%
NA	39	26.0
South of Mpls.	57	38.0
Southeast	1	0.7
New Brighton	1	0.7
Golden Valley area	1	0.7
North Mpls.	7	4.7
Northeast	4	2.7
Wayzata	1	0.7
Brooklyn	1	0.7
Close to town	2	1.3
Hopkins	2	1.3
East St. Paul	2	1.3
White Bear area St. Paul	8	5.3
West St. Paul	9	6.0
Grand Ave. area	1	0.7
Lexington	2	1.3
Selby-Dale area	1	0.7
Near Moline Lake	1	0.7
Roseville	1	0.7
Lincoln Ave.	1	0.7
Midway	1	0.7
Hazel Park	1	0.6
Savage, Prior Lake	1	0.6
Maplewood	1	0.6
North St. Paul	3	2.0
Bloomington	1	0.6
	150	100.0

USE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	N	%
NA	8	5.3
Yes	85	56.7
No	57	38.0
	150	100.0

HAVE CAR	N	%
NA	8	5.3
Yes	88	58.7
No	54	36.0
	150	100.0

AGE OF PRESENT DWELLING	N	
NA	69	46.0
1 year	1	0.7
9 years	1	0.7
20 years	1	0.7
30 years	3	2.0
35 years	7	4.6
40 years	8	5.3
45 years	1	0.7
50 years	22	14.7
60 years	7	4.6
65 years	3	2.0
70 years	2	1.3
75 years	8	5.3
80 years	8	5.3
90 years	3	2.0
99 years	6	4.0
	150	99.9

RENT PER MONTH WILLING TO PAY	N	%
NA	62	41.3
$20	1	0.7
$40	3	2.0
$50	5	3.3
$60	11	7.3
$70	24	16.0
$80	16	10.7
$90	15	10.0
$100	7	4.7
$110	4	2.7
$120	2	1.3
	150	100.0